

The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1903.

MR. CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

In his address before a meeting at Madison Square Garden, New York, on Tuesday night, Mr. Grover Cleveland said some very sensible things on the negro question, and we take it that Mr. Cleveland is a fair representative of the thoughtful men of the North. First of all, Mr. Cleveland has discovered, as many others of his class have discovered, that the term prejudice does not apply to the white man of the South in his feeling towards the negro. "The Southern whites," said he, "do not believe in the social equality of the races and they make no false pretense in regard to it. That this does not grow out of hatred of the negro is very plain. It seems to me that there is abundant sentiment and abundant behavior among the Southern whites towards the negro to make us doubt the justice of charging the denial of social equality to prejudice, as we usually understand the word. Perhaps, it is born of something so much deeper and more imperious than prejudice as to amount to a racial instinct."

Certainly, it is racial instinct, and that instinct is the same wherever white men are found. It is more "imperious," as Mr. Cleveland says, in the South than in the North, because we, of the South, have been so long dealing with the gro as a race. But it is no more "imperious" in the Southern States of America than it is in South Africa, where much the same condition exists. Mr. Cleveland is cognizant that the same sort of instinct lives in his breast. Put to the test, Mr. Cleveland is just as much opposed to receiving negroes in the sanctity of his home and according them all the privileges of his home as any white man in the South is. We, of the South, have been more particular on this score because we have had to be. The necessities of the situation demanded and demand it. We must draw the line sharply. We must insist and do insist upon complete separation, for anything short of that threatens the integrity of our race.

It is a distinct point gained that the sensible men of the North have at last learned the distinction between mere prejudice and deep-seated, inborn race instinct. Again, Mr. Cleveland says that the burden of the negro problem is upon the South, and inferentially that we must be left free to solve this problem in our own way. With rare good sense does he advise the well-meaning people of the North against meddling. He thinks, and properly thinks, that the North may help, but he says that co-operation cannot be forced; nor can it be gained by "gratuitously running counter to firmly fixed and tenaciously held Southern ideas."

We have referred several times to a recent article in the Outlook on the same line. This article, we understand, was written by Dr. Hamilton Mable, and may be taken to represent the views of those Northern men who are associated with the Southern Education Board and the General Education Board. Indeed, we have it from the best authority that the entire movement was conceived in that spirit. These men, who are practical, found out that if the negro was to be helped it must be through co-operation with the Southern whites and not upon independent lines. They found out that it would not do for them to run counter to Southern ideas; that it would not do to run upon independent lines; that they must recognize the situation, and recognize the superior claims of the whites, and while proffering aid they must let the work be done by the Southerners themselves in their own way. They found out that it would not do to introduce "Yankee notions," that it would not do to "colonize" Yankee school-masters. That is the whole spirit of the movement, and that is why we have given it our approval and support.

Finally, Mr. Cleveland expresses the opinion that the negroes who fit themselves for useful occupations and service will find willing and cheerful patronage and employment among their white neighbors. This is not only true of the South, but it is particularly and distinctively true of the South. There is abundant proof that the negro has a better opportunity in the South than in any other section, and the fact that he is able to work intelligently and successfully and scientifically is not against him, but in his favor. It is nonsense to say that a man is made a worse citizen and a more dangerous citizen, no matter what the color of his skin may be, because he is able to do skillful work and create wealth. It is nonsense to say that a negro who is a skilled workman is going to take bread out of the mouth of the white man and deprive him of a job. On the contrary, no man worth to himself. The man who is able by his hands to make any article of commerce necessarily aids other

workmen in, incidentally, creating work for them. In making a chair, for example, the workman helps the lumber man and helps the saw-mill man and helps the miner who gets out the iron for the nails and for the tools which he uses, and helps the man who makes the nails and the tools. This proposition is so plain that it does not need to be argued. This is a young country and a growing country. There is plenty of work for all men who know how to work, and all sensible men in the South know that the more skillful workmen we have, of whatever race, the more diversified will be our industries, the more wealth will we have and the greater will be the benefit to all.

The negro problem has not yet been solved, but the solution is becoming daily more and more simplified. We are in a much better position to find the solution now than intelligent men in all sections of the country have put aside their theories, their fancies and their fads and have addressed themselves to the facts. They are searching for the truth, they are making great progress in finding it, and it is the truth that makes us free.

DEMOCRACY'S LAW-GIVER.

It is well that Jefferson's birthday has been celebrated in various parts of the country, and it is well that Democrats have stood up and paid tribute to him and recalled the principles upon which he built the Democratic party. The Democratic party has been so torn by schism, and so many doctrines have been proclaimed in its name, that some have asked what is Democracy? and others are asking what cohesive power can enjoin Democrats in their united grandeur and carry the restored party on to triumph and high honor? It is the spirit of their political prophet, Thomas Jefferson. It is in a return to the springs of Democratic faith. It is in waging a war of first principles. While factions are nagging about leadership and leaders are fussing over details, the grand tactics of the party is remaining unconsidered, and the cause that all profess to revere is being neglected. What are we going to do about it? United, we have always been invincible; divided, we have always fallen. Split up in the face of the enemy, they have conquered us in detail. We must get together, therefore, and that speedily—but how? There is a common ground upon which all Democrats can meet without reference to the healing wound. It is found in the code of principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson in his inaugural address.

"About to enter, fellow-citizens," he said, "on the exercise of duties which comprehend everything dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and, consequently, those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations."

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators for our domestic concerns and sure bulwark against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority; the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force; the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments in war (it regularly may relieve them); the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense; that labour may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of persons under the protection of habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected."

"These principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment; they should be the creed of our political faith, the text of our civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

There it is, in all its primeval proportions and simplicity and creative force. It is the universal solvent for the political problems of a republic. It is the charter of the faith of the Democratic party. It is the contribution to which every man subscribes who says in his heart, "I am a Democrat." Let us act, let Jefferson's code stand at the head of every Democratic platform, just as our Bill of Rights is a bounden preface to the Constitution of Virginia.

A GOOD ARGUMENT FOR A GOOD BILL.

If all real estate owners in Virginia could have heard the argument of Mr. George Bryan before the Joint Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon, they would demand the adoption of the Torrens Land Registry System. Mr. Bryan went thoroughly into the subject and showed from a lawyer's point of view that our system of land conveyance is crude and complicated and expensive, and full of dangers at every turn to the purchaser. On the other hand, he pointed out the good features of the Torrens System, showing that it

makes the title secure and gives the owner a certificate which carries guarantee of title on its face and which he may transfer or use as collateral at bank almost if not quite as convenient and effectually as he can now use stock in any corporation of the same relative value. Mr. Bryan urged the committee to give this proposed measure thorough investigation and if they could not conscientiously report it, at least to point out in detail the defects in the system and their objections to it.

We would add this much: Some members of the committee seem to doubt the promised benefits to accrue to land-owners under the system. But as the provisions of the law would be compulsory, and as many land-owners believe that the benefits to them would be material, it seems to us that the views of those who have faith in it are entitled to consideration. If the system will work no good, it will at least work no harm, and the expense to the State will not be large. But in those States where it has been tested it has proven itself to be of great convenience and value to owners of real estate, and it is, according to our information, growing in popularity every day.

There is universal regret in the community that Mr. James R. Gordon has determined to retire from the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Gordon has done the city a valuable service in more ways than one. He has made a most efficient member of the Board of Aldermen, and he has done splendid work as chairman of the Committee on Finance. But he has done more than that. He has set a noble example in civic life. He has set the example of honesty and efficiency and fidelity in public office. He has recognized his responsibilities; he has discharged his duty; he has kept himself above suspicion; he has made great sacrifices for the good of his community.

If all men in public life were as Mr. Gordon is, were as true to themselves and to their constituency, we should have no scandals, we should have honest and clean and righteous government, and as nearly perfect as any human institution can be.

We take it upon ourselves to express the hearty thanks of the good citizens of Richmond to Mr. Gordon for the splendid service which he has rendered, and for the noble example which he has set, and we express the wish that he may yet see his way clear to continue in the position which he has so honorably and acceptably filled.

Mrs. Dodge has lost her \$50,000 necklace. The United States District Court in New York finds that she attempted to smuggle the necklace into this country, and that by law it is forfeited and escheated to and acquired by the government. But Mrs. Dodge's story is that one of the inspectors told her on shipboard that as the jewels were for her personal adornment she need not declare them; yet when she landed in New York this property was seized. The jury verdict was in favor of Mrs. Dodge, but their finding has been reversed by Judge Holt.

Our sympathies are with Mrs. Dodge. It is bad enough for a woman to suffer the loss of any jewel, but when it comes to a \$50,000 necklace, it is not a hardship merely, but a great cruelty.

At the annual banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse, N. Y., night before last, Mr. Hanna was asked who would be the next Republican candidate for President, and replied: "There is only one candidate, Theodore Roosevelt." "Isn't there some talk of Hanna?" he was asked. "Tut, tut," replied the Senator; "that is forbidden fruit."

The distinguished Ohio statesman doesn't really mean that the fruit is "forbidden," but that it hangs beyond his reach at this time. But no doubt he hopes to grow up to it. It is another case of sour grapes, "sorter."

The London Mail characterizes the Vanderbilt-Nelson wedding as a vulgar show. And it adds that it is remarkable that those American millionaires "who have put forth the most convulsive efforts to attract attention and to outdo their neighbors in these orgies of vulgarity have been among the loudest in complaining that American newspapers have robbed them of their privacy."

Further on in its article, the Mail recognizes the fact the picture it paints is "distasteful to the mass of American citizens, in whose minds it excites the same sense of reprobation as in our own."

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A Hampton Roads wind and rain flurry was well calculated to dampen the ardor of the most enthusiastic street carnival, but Newport News has just a little more reserve enthusiasm than the average carnival town.

The Lumbee Argus says: "An anti-Jug law cannot be a complete success like a national law preventing shipments from other States; it is a nuisance, but we are content that a strict enforcement of the State law will do considerable good. We can only try it and see."

The Durham Herald makes this point, which holds good also in Virginia: "Of course, the farmers support the government, yet it will be noticed that those counties that have big towns in them do not receive more from the State treasury than they pay in."

Rich School. The total assets of Chicago University are \$15,133,355. President Harper wishes to increase the salaries as follows: Professors, from \$3,000 to \$5,000; assistant professors, from \$2,500 to \$3,000; and pension system is also being considered.

As Mariners See it. The milky sea, as it is known to mariners, is not so very common in the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean, and is described as weird, ghastly and awe-inspiring.

Newport News must be providing against a water famine the coming summer.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

Birmingham News: When President Roosevelt gets through with the Yellowstone National Park it would be a magnificent thing for him to turn it over again to the public.

Atlanta Journal: We venture that if every business man had either a box of building blocks or a trunk full of soldiers, or at least an assortment of the soldiers to amuse himself with, instead of figuring on his income and expenses of an evening, or reading the market reports from the papers, there would be fewer cases of nervous breakdown.

Austin (Texas) Statesman: There is always something in the way of perfect happiness. With the generous rains that have fallen during the winter, Texas ought to make the biggest cotton crop on record, but to this there is the menace of the Mexican boll weevil.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Wall Street always goes to extremes, and the decline in stocks does not mean this great and resourceful country is going to ruin. The property held by the Northern Securities Company is not taken away from the owners, and such a corporation is really not needed for the management of the three roads involved; hence there is no occasion even for the proposed decline in this security at its worst price.

A FEW FOREIGN FACTS.

French cabinetmakers have learned a way of preparing sawdust and making it into articles of ornament that resemble carved woodwork.

The Germans have formed a society, with a capital of \$178,500, to encourage the development of the culture of the present time, but also the ancient and their first efforts have been made toward the Togo.

The excavations at Nippur revealed not only the oldest sanctuary, library and school that are known in the present time, but also the oldest archaeological museum. In an upper stratum of the library mound the first museum known in history was unearthed. The collector lived about the time of Belshazzar, and his specimens were antiquities then.

The Pope recently granted an order to M. Bettini, who showed his Holiness a photograph made by a new system. The Pope reacted into the photograph the Ave Maria and the Benedicite, which the machine repeated with marvelous accuracy. Mr. Bettini intends to exhibit the records in various parts of Europe.

The anniversary of the emancipation of 20,000 Russian peasants, liberated by Alexander II. in 1861, is to be celebrated hereafter in the orthodox churches by elaborate thanksgiving services instead of by a single requiem mass.

August Manns, the eminent musical conductor, was asked by the London Chronicle for some words from his pen, to be added to a notice of his seventy-seventh birthday, and in answer the conductor sent the following musical lines: "To eradicate weeds and to fulfill the duties of a citizen, and to play out of time, from Wagner disciples without talent, good Lord deliver me."

Personal and General.

Miss Love Seymour, a girl of Rochester, N. Y., will erect a soldiers' monument in Marlton, N. Y., to her grandfather's memory.

Ex-Governor Allen D. Candler, of Georgia, has been appointed to compile the history of the Confederate officers and soldiers from Georgia who served in the Civil War.

Jules Mercadet has been selected by the French government to take charge of the French exhibit of physical culture at the St. Louis Exposition.

Harrison Smrall, secretary of the Board of Education of Lexington, Ky., is in possession of a beautiful box of five razors that formerly belonged to Henry Clay.

Mme. Katerina Telika, the native missionary of Japan, was captured by brigands in company with Miss Ellen M. Stone, who shortly came to his country on a lecturing tour.

Dr. L. Gideon Archambault, one of the oldest physicians in Rhode Island, who died some days ago, was laid out in a casket, and was taken to the hospital for the aged poor to be buried there.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Greensboro Record says: "Cleveland was the greatest statesman who has been President of this country, yet he was deficient in political training, and right here is where his troubles came. With the political knowledge of Gorman he would have been the greatest man who ever filled the office."

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THE MAN.
ABOUT
TOWN
—BY—
Harry Tucker

DAILY CALENDAR.
1903—Funds appropriated for permanent street improvements in Manchester.
2040—Got the improvements.

We are going to get a shovel and pick, for we know where we can get a box of eggs.

Master Jim Anthony says he will give anybody a box of cigars who will find the street crossing at Lombardy and Broad.

"Aid and just must be about three feet deep," said James, "and the way people have to do at that street in going over my way, or into Lee District is a slight to see."

If we were on the Street Committee like one of our Harry Huber, we would have that mud away from there in a minute, and if we owned the street car line, we'd put some kind of shelter out there for people who have to transfer.

Anyways, we are going to try for that box of cigars, and we hope that we'll win out.

Bill Seitz, the barber, said:

One day, As I was raking away

The hair of a customer,

From about our chin:

Let's begin

A game of draughts to play,

And run it day by day.

The winner to take

The goal.

"To be the rule,"

We called his bluff.

For we are the stuff,

Haven't we won game

After game

From Sergeant Brooks—

He's tame—

And haven't we wiped the

Championship off the map

At the Third Street

Car line?

Bill retorted:

Thought he'd taken

Us in.

When the game began

There was not a man

Of us two.

That is true.

Who didn't think he could

Beat the other fellow.

"This game is yellow,"

Bill said.

He lost his head.

We couldn't win a game,

And he's champion

Just the same.

She's back again in that pretty blue,

and we found that after all we have not

been overlooked.

The beauty show keeps on, and our

heart goes pit-a-pat, as her feet go pit-

a-pat across the stage.

And then the "Little Sunbeam," who

sports all the little marks of happiness

about her face, and keeps the whole lot

with a smile on her face.

"Little Sunbeam" casts a shadow

wherever she goes, and the sun himself

is but a mocker.

We would like to rest in her shadow.

An Onion Remedy as a Remedy.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—I have been very much interested,

not to say amused, at the controversy

now running through the columns of your

paper on the very important subject of

the candidate with onions for the

Capitol Square. For four that this

subject may assume such gigantic proportions

as to involve the State in the need-

less expenditure of a large sum of money

for experimental purposes along differ-

ent lines, as well as to avoid the neces-

sity of having the special session of

the Legislature called for the purpose

indicated, I will make the State, through

you, the following proposition, which if

accepted, I stand ready to enter into

an agreement with approved security for

an amount commensurate with the un-

der-taking:

"The State is to lease me the Capitol

Square for a period of five years, and to

furnish for that length of time, free of

cost to me, ten ten-acre-budded convicts

with one guard. I in return obligate my-

self to cultivate the square in tobacco

with oats for a like number of years,

and to seed it down to grass. If, at the

BEGINS NEXT SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH

Mary Cholmondeley's Masterpiece.

The Danvers Jewels

Enthralling. Brilliant. Insoluble.

Read the opening chapters and you will read the others as they come out daily.

THREE WILL NOT RECEIVE ANY WORK

Street Committee Opposes Messrs. Gasser, Gude and Weinbrunn.

The determination of the Committee on Streets to have as little as possible to do with Messrs. Gasser, Weinbrunn and Gude, paving contractors, and to prevent, if possible, any of the three receiving a contract for street improvement, manifested itself again yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the committee, when by a majority vote it was decided not to permit J. E. Gude to complete a paving contract on West Broad Street, Lee District, which was given last year. This evident intention will be better understood when it is known that bids for the paving contracts for nearly the entire year, the three being offered, were referred to a subcommittee of three, all of whom voted against Mr. Gude.

Last year the committee awarded to Contractor Gude a job of work on West Broad Street, amounting in the aggregate to \$3,000. Owing to delay in receiving certain material the work was never completed, in fact, hardly undertaken. In the meantime the year expired, and the appropriation was returned to the treasury